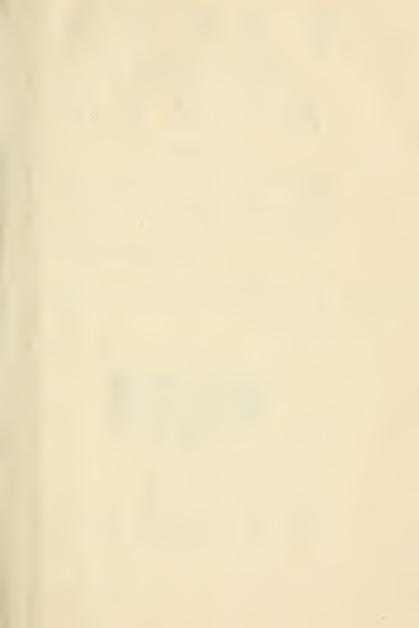


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KINGSTON ONTARIO CANADA





APROPER

REPLY

To a late infamous and scurrilous

LIBEL,

INTITLE D,

A CONGRATULATORY LETTER to a certain Right Honourable Person upon his late Disappointment.

Men of all Sorts take a Pride to gird at ME. FALSTAFF.



LONDON:

Printed for J. Robinson, at the Golden, Lion, in Ludgate-Street, 1743.

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APROPER

REPLY

To a late

Infamous LIBEL, &c.

My L----

from giving me an Opinion different in the least from what I had of you before; it abounds with that Ill-nature and that abusive Wit for which you have been always famous, the World gave it to you as foon as they read it, and did Justice to you, by believing most firmly B what

what you affert in the first Paragraph, that you have as much real Friendship for the Person to whom it is addressed, as you can have for any Body.

There was also no Sort of Doubt entertained as to your being very well pleased at the R. H. Person's Disappointment, and so no doubt were all of your Party. Men of quick Wit and warm Passions are apt to measure other Peoples Tempers by their own, and to fancy that Disappointments must be absolutely intolerable, because they are not able to bear them. But from the known Calmness and Moderation of the noble Person's Disposition, to whom you address your scurrilous Letter, the thinking

thinking Part of Mankind were fatisfied that nothing could give him Concern or Disquiet in relation to that Refusal, but the Part he took in the Disappointment of his Country and his Countrymen.

He knew very well what malicious People would fay when he was first mentioned for that Post, but he knew likewise what they had already said; and as there was no great fear, that in all the Treasury of Billingsgate, they should find fouler Language than they had employed before, he gave himself little Concern, as in truth he had but very little Reason, for what they might say on this Occasion.

B 2

In respect to his Declarations, which perhaps it may be true, were both frequent and publick, that he would never accept of any Place, these ought always to be understood with a faving of the Duty he owed to his Country. In the primitive Times eminent Churchmen were far from defiring Bishopricks, and even when they were offered them, refused them fincerely; yet for the Sake of the Church they accepted that very Dignity which they fought not for their own. He thought therefore, and who should say that he thought amiss; he was bound as a good Patriot to do as much for the State, as the most pious Priest would do for the Church.

Church. He thought, in short, that the *People* had a Right to avail themselves of his Service.

He knew, as who could know it better, the Integrity, Uprightnefs, and Sincerity of his own Heart; he knew, what indeed all the World knows, that he poffeffed, in the most eminent Degree, that Virtue which Parties, who agree in nothing else, admit to be the properest Qualification for a Person in that high Station, I mean Frugality, which never was denied him by his Enemies; and as he meant to take the same Care of the Publick, as he does of his private Revenues, he thought that if he had not expressed a Willingness to accept of this Post, he had acted

acted like a Traytor to his King, and an Enemy to his Country.

He was fully fenfible of the Difficulties and Dangers, which must have attended his Discharge of that weighty Employment. He knew how strong the Resentment run of both Parties, but he knew at the same Time his own Conduct to be so right, that he apprehended no ill Consequences from the Anger of either: He had joined with the Tories when he found them an Opposition acting upon Whig Principles, he left them when they became a Faction by acting upon their own: He knew the Suspicions of the Whigs, but the Rectitude of his own Mind, would never fuffer him to suspect, that

that their Ingratitude would rife fo high as to facrifice the Man who had faved them: He fought a Place with a View only to ferve the Nation, for which, with a steady Resolution, he will be always ready to hazard his Honours and his Fortune.

When these Considerations are well weighed, he has Reason to think that his Friends will heartily congratulate him at present on his happy Escape from so much Trouble and Danger; and he makes no question, but in Time even his Enemies will condole his Country, upon what makes your L---p so merry, this great Disappointment.

It was a Truth known not to bim only, but to you and to all the World, that Conferences in a certain Closet, with whatever Honour they were attended, had likewife some uneasy Circumstances. He imagines therefore that a Perfon so easy in his private Station, could not well be suspected of defiring to enter on a publick Character, embarraffed with fo many and fo great Difficulties, from any other Motive than that of publick Spirit. As this inclined him to risque whatever Warmth might be expressed by the great Person who presides there, so he was willing to hope that the known Mildness of his own Temper would have opened to him fome Opportunities

tunities of removing those Prejudices which might be entertained of him from Misrepresentations, and enable him to vindicate any Part of his Conduct, which might have afforded a Handle to fuch malicious Persons, as the Writer of this Letter, to place him in a Light in which he ought not to stand. Full of these Hopes he flattered himself, that though at his Entrance on this Post, he might not be a personal Favourite, yet in Process of Time, and by a Series of Services, he might have attained to a more noble Character than that of being an useful M--r.

I readily believe your L---ship, when you say you should be overjoy'd to escape Trouble. All who

know what a Mixture of Vivacity and Indolence there is in your Temper, will readily think it true, and upon this I venture to congratulate you, fince I think there is no great Likelihood of your being forced into Bufiness; and I dare affure you, that if it be in the Person's Power who you have libelled to prevent it, no such Hardship shall be put upon you; but you shall have always Leifure and Matter enough to employ your Wit and your Pen in such pretty Episles.

But in the Name of wonder, how came you to mention the Libels of past Ages and the present? Is not the former your peculiar Kind of Learning, and

is not all your Writing Reputation owing to the latter? If the Person you libel was the Patron, you are undoubtedly the Author of a Multitude of Papers in the Craftsman. At least this was the Opinion of the World, who, whenever they faw a Paper full of Sneer, and void of Argument, immediately gave it to you. There is therefore no doubt that, by altering a few of those Papers in a very few Places, you might be able to fuit them, fo as to make them ferve afresh for any Ministry; and in that, I think, a great Excellency lies, fince in all human Probability, you will be upon bad Terms with all. But as for his part whom you abused, he is Proof against every Libel, even C 2 against

against yours. Permit me however to observe one Thing to you, which is this, that if Men are to be libelled upon Disappointments of this Sort, they will be fonder of Places than ever, because if they are to be abused whether in or out, the former is undoubtedly the better Situation of the two.

As to C---t, his Sincerity may be of the fame Value with your Good-nature, and his Letter and yours ought perhaps to be read the fame Way. But who told you that he was trusted? Tho' there might be a Disappointment in the Thing, yet the Person you aim at, might not be disappointed in him; for as you must know that there are some Sort of People in the

the World, from whom one is never to expect a good Word, so there are others from whom good Words are all that is to be expected. Of which two Sorts of People your L---p and the noble L--- you have mentioned, are most illustrious Instances.

We are now to enter into the right honourable Person's private Life; in respect to which, give me leave to observe, that you are the most incompetent Judge in the World, because you and he are of the most different Tempers; one warm, active, and impatient, the other cool, indolent, but withal remarkably steady; you a Squanderer, he an Oeconomist; you always in the Vapours, from your

your own Mismanagement in private Life, and thence continually out of Humour in your publick Character; he, on the contrary, so happy from his own right Management of his private Fortune, that he is, and must be always concerned in Interest to prevent publick Confusion.

It is no wonder that a Person thus utterly unqualified to judge of the other Person's Actions, and at the same Time burning with an impatient Desire of blackening every little Circumstance of his Conduct, should write as you do. What was there in his Diversions at Richmond, that could provoke any other Man's Satyr? He diverted himself there in a frugal Way,

Way, because he hates expensive Diversions; you, on the contrary, have diverted yourself so long, at fo monstrous an Expence, that having jaded your Body, worn out your Fortune, and set your Spirits into a high Fret, the only Diversion you can now take, is in writing such malicious Letters as these. As to his Conversations with Mr. O----d, what Harm was there in them? You will inquire immediately, What Good was there in them? Why, really, a great deal: They turned, generally speaking, on Points of Law, the Nature of Conveyances, the Value of Securities, the Means of fetling Estates, so as to prevent there being ever torn from a Family, and the Means of breaking such Settlements

Settlements when made by other People. This afforded the one an Opportunity of shewing his great Knowledge, and gave the other occasion to turn his Discourse on such Topicks as derived to him all the Benefits of that prodigious Knowledge, without being a Penny out of Pocket for his Opinion. But, seriously, the Entertainments at Richmond were truly worthy of a Patriot; there you might have feen the richest Man in England, living, in all Respects, like a private Country Gentleman, the ablest of our political Orators amusing himself with merry Jokes in a familiar Conversation, and the Person supposed to be struggling for the P----M----ship, sitting a quiet Spectator

Spectator of a Cricket-Match on the Green. What Moderation, what Modesty, what a Mixture of Ambition and Indolence was there!

You are certainly much exhausted, when you threw into your Libel his spending now and then a Summer at a Friend's House, with that pitiful Reflection of fetting up again his old Trade with his Poulterer. A Man that loves shooting, must naturally like living sometimes here, sometimes there; and the very Nature of his Exercise, shews sufficiently that he could create no great Expence wherever he lived. Lord L---ll might indeed find fault with this, because for a Summer

D

or two he was at the Charge of Powder and Shot, and might have suggested a Draught upon the Poulterer to be a proper Satisfaction; but what have you to do with that? of with any other of his innocent Recreations? You have a Right to chose your own Pleasures, and have exercised that Right pretty freely; but you have none to dictate to kim. And here again let me remark that Opposition in your Characters, which is the true Source of all your Spleen, I believe it would puzzle a Bank Accomptant to determine whether you lavish, or he saves, most in a Summer.

Grants

Grants from the Crown, and Lottery Tickets, are both as much out of your Way as they are in his; and this it was that put those Objections in your Head; but it is one thing to have a Power of commanding such Favours when they are not wanted, and another to want them, and not have any Title to command them; and here, as in most other Cases, though the Wit is on your Side, the Wisdom lies on his.

You are in the right to applaud the focial Pleasures of a private Life, and the Joys refulting from the prudent Management of a Family, because you taste all this at Home. But D 2 when

when you condescended to mention a serene C---s, was not a certain stupid C----s in your Head? And then again, this immense Fortune of another Man's, feems to embarrass you as much as your own. If a Lady is so kind as to bequeath a Gentleman a considerable Estate out of pure Gratitude for the Services done her, would you have him refuse it? If a Demand, that was made without either Proof or Probability, was not complied with, do you call it an Injury? Or the Estate which you say was given back, can you deny that it has fallen into worse Hands since? Alas! alas! what an Age do we live in, when a Man of Wit, not content with flighting common Sense and Oeconomy in his own Way of living, thinks he has has just Grounds to be angry with Prudence and right Management in another Man's. Where is the Justice, where the Wisdom, where the Honour of such kind of Restlections? Consider this, and be rather ashamed for yourself than him.

As to an independent Station, your Letter is the strongest Proof that the Man you are so angry with enjoys it. This, whatever your pregnant Parts may enable you to suggest, is a most comfortable Thing: As he will, so it is certain he may do what he pleases. If he agrees with a Court, he will always be considered by them:

them; if he disagrees with a Court, his Loss will be always regretted. Is such a State contemptible? Is it like to be unenvied? Will it be envied only by the meanest of Men? What then must be said or thought of the Man whose Envy put him upon writing such a Letter?

Your Sneer as to not attending great Employments, is very arch; but, with your good leave, Non-Attendance is a strong Proof that a Man is not over-heated by Ambition, or the Love of Power: And if the publick Business does not suffer by such a Neglet, it does not seem to merit the Aspersions you have thrown in your Letter. A Man who does not think

think the Court always in the Right, or the Opposition always in the Wrong, will with disinterested People as soon pass for a Patriot, as one who has a Talent of ridiculing other Folks-in his Speeches, as he has of rendering himself ridiculous by his Actions.

As to the Number of his Friends, which you would infinuate to be but few, I dare fay he may poll them against yours, and be a Gainer upon any Occasion. But if there be any Truth in what is suggested in another Part of your Letter, the Sneer in this Part must be absolutely groundless: For if him you would likel is such a Man as you elsewhere describe him, fond of Coun-

try Diversions, addicted to the frugal Management of a very great Estate, and somewhat careless of the highest Honours that a Subject can posses, it is very likely that, if ever he pretended to fuch a Post, it was out of mere Regard for his Friends; your very Letter shews that he could have no other Motive. Your Raillery therefore on this Subject is all thrown away, and your only Excuse must be, that as a great Wit you may be allowed to have a short Memory, and no great Strength of Judgment.

You are pleased to give him a little good Advice as to what he ought to say to his Friends upon this Occasion; but in truth I think that

that might have been spared, fince I dare fay all who know you both will allow, that on any ferious Subject (as you admit this to be) he has as much to fay for himself as you have with all your Parts. His Friends and himself will behave in Consequence of this Affair like Men of Steadiness and Weight; there will, I dare fay, appear, no Starts of Passion, no hasty revolting from what they before maintained, no inconsistent Repreaches, on account of what at the Bottom is perhaps really considered as a Favour rather than an Injury.

The next Paragraph of your Letter belongs to another Man with whom you were many Years

in close Connexion, and to his Resentments I leave it. You treat him as a Man lost in Capacity, as well as Sincerity, and yet you give him the greatest Weight, where, for the Sake of your Country, you ought to wish he had none at all: You sport with that Name which ought to be mentioned with Awe by every good Subjest, and who, independant of every other Consideration, might claim a peculiar Share of Deference from one he once honoured, with his private Friendship: But you run at all, and what Wonder? Your Spleen has run away with you, and conscious you are like never to be great, the fole Resource of your Wit is lessening other Men.

I am now come to the End of a very tedious Task, imposed by a very trifling Performance. You had a mind to give the World an Instance of your boasted Abilities in Writing, and therefore you will naturally pardon a Paffion of the like Kind in me, perhaps to little Purpose in both. I wonder you should chuse to talk of Sirnames, fince I am much at a Loss to guess what of that Kind your own Wit and Vanity put together, could find out for yourfelf. Where are your Triumphs in State, or in War? when were you, when are you like to be victorious? who was ever overcome by you? But a Man of your Learning must know, that the Romans

Romans fometimes borrowed Sirnames, or rather Nicknames, from their Defects. Scipio, if I am rightly informed, fignifies no more than a Staff, and Cicero a Chick Pea: In this Sense you might, from the most notorious of your great Abilities, be stiled Scurra, which I leave you to translate, with this additional Memorandum, That whatever in your great Goodness you are pleased to think of another Person, the World in general esteem you to be at ONCE THE WITTIEST AND THE WEAKEST OF MEN, and much good may do you with fuch a Character.

I am,

My L---

Your obliged humble Servant.







